tached; upper head hair single, lower a small tuft, not much larger than the third tuft; anal segment with ill-defined plate, spinose on hind margin; ventral brush small, rather plainly in two ranks; anal gills four, the upper pair larger than the lower.

A NOTE ON LESTICOCAMPA, AND A NEW SPECIES

(Diptera, Culicidæ)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

In the monograph[1] we show that the name *Lesticocampa* should obtain for the collection of species there treated, since *Joblotia* Blanchard is based upon *digitatus* Rondani as type, and was proposed to replace *Trichoprosopon* Theobold, preoccupied by *Trichoprosopus* Macquart. We considered the possibility of *Goeldia* Theobald being an earlier name for *Lesticocampa* (page 186), but arrived at no definite conclusion. Peryassú separates *Goeldia* as having the male palpi short, about one-third the length of the proboscis, the postnotum with scales, the proboscis short and swollen at the apex. It is thus probably generically distinct from *Lesticocampa*. *Binotia* Blanchard (=*Runchomyia* Theobald, which, when emended, is preoccupied by *Rhynchomyia* Robineau Desvoidy) is said to possess a prominence on the front and is presumably separable by this. There remains, however, *Hyloconops* Lutz, the date of which is given as 1904, whereas *Lesticocampa* dates from 1906. However, on looking up Lutz's characterization of *Hyloconops* (in Bourroul), it is seen that no species is mentioned. The name *H. pallidiventer* Lutz occurs on page 49 as a new species, without description, the name being therefore a manuscript one. No species was described in *Hyloconops* till 1907 when Theobald, in volume iv of his monograph, describes *pallidiventer* and *longipalpis*, crediting the former to Lutz (1904) and the latter to Lutz MS. Lutz did not describe

[1]Howard, Dyar & Knab, The Mosq. of No. & Cent. Am. & W. I., iii, 163, 1915.

pallidiventer in 1904 or at any other time, so far as known. A genus must be founded upon an established species. It cannot antedate its type. Therefore, *Hyloconops* postdates *Lesticocampa* and must be cited as a synonym thereof. That the two are the same, I make no doubt, after examining specimens of the two described species kindly presented by Dr. Arthur Neiva of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Peryassú attempts to separate *Hyloconops* from what he calls *Joblotia* (i. e., *Lesticocampa)* by the shape of the proboscis; but the difference is clearly insufficient.

A further synonym of *Lesticocampa* will evidently be the genus *Lynchiaria* Brèthes, founded on the single species *parana-ensis* Brèthes (Bol. del Inst. Ent. y de Patol. Veg., i, 40, 1912).

I have no specimens of the species, which is not sufficiently well known to place in a table. The describer does not mention the color of the legs. If we are to assume that they are uniformly dark, without white markings, the species will fall near *lunata* Theobald or *dicellaphora* Howard, Dyar & Knab, according to what the structure of the male palpi shall prove to be. The male has not been made known.

An interesting new species is before me:

Lesticocampa trichopus, new species.

Head with blackish scales with bronzy and blue reflection, showing a strong white reflection over the whole vertex; prothoracic lobes very small, widely separated. Mesonotum with dense dark brown scales. Postnotum nude, blackish, with a central keel and a large group of setæ posteriorly. Abdomen blue-black above, yellowish white below, the colors separated on the sides in a nearly straight line, the ventral color extending upward a little in the centers of the posterior segments. Legs with blue-black vestiture, the mid tarsi with the last three joints yellowish white; hind tarsi with the first joint with some rough scales, the second with long black fringing scales; tip of the third, fourth, and fifth joints white. Wing scales ovate, blackish; cross-veins nearly in line, the posterior a little basal of the others.

Type, female, No. 21996, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Teffé [or Ega, State of Amazonas, Brazil], June, 1906 (Ducke), presented to the National Museum by Mr. F. V. Theobald at the instance of Dr. L. O. Howard. The specimen was included with some *Sabethes* which we had asked for and was probably, on a casual examination, mistaken for one at the time.

WESTWARD EXTENSION OF THE CANADIAN MOSQUITO FAUNA

(*Diptera, Culicidæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

The Canadian fauna comprises a complex of species of unequal distribution. We direct attention to the species inhabiting the northern forests and not found elsewhere as the essential constituents of the fauna. These species have been mainly described from the extremes of distribution, where the fauna touches the mountains of New York and New England; but it is a well-defined fauna, centering in the forests north of Lake Superior. I had carried the impression that this fauna was separated from that of the Rocky Mountains by a wide reach of prairie; but that is not the fact. Explorations conducted in the summer of 1918 show that the fauna follows the forests along the North Saskatchewan River right into the heart of the Rockies. The forest extends practically unbroken from Ontario to the Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg, into which the Saskatchewan flows. The fauna, therefore, passes around the prairies to the north. It passes the summits of the Rockies and extends down the west slope into British Columbia. I hope to make the distribution in British Columbia the object of another exploration.[1]

Besides my own material of 8,542 specimens, collected last summer, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt has loaned me for examination 310 specimens collected along the Albany River in Ontario.

[1] See remark below under *Aëdes pullatus*.